

THOSE WHO TOIL.

Legislation Can Do Nothing for Them.

Poverty Only Remedied by a Long Slow Process.

A NATIONAL HOLIDAY.

Labor Day Bill is Reported Favorably.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—[Special.]—The long, long weary fight on the Bland proposition to coin the silver dollar has created a vast amount of ill-feeling and some animosities which will fail to be permanent, and has probably laid the foundation for more personal explanations and questions of privilege than any debate for years. It has also put the chairman of several committees in a difficult mood on account of the delay of the work which they had laid out. The committee on elections had expected to get the contest of O'Neill versus Joy settled so long ago that the better debate over it would be forgotten by this time. It is true, there was no occasion for their worrying, as such things go by a strict party vote anyway, but just the same they have worried.

Mr. Hatch also expected to get his favorite national bill and other measures in such shape that the farmers would already be celebrating their deliverance. And the committee on appropriations, which less than one month ago was congratulating itself on its splendid and rapid work, now begins to think that it will be as long getting its bill through the house as any former committee. The pressure on the committee on labor also increases, and those of the members who will talk freely frankly admit that nothing of value can be done soon.

Failure in Distribution.
In fact, says Mr. Ryan of the Sixteenth New York district, "the more I look into such questions, the more I am satisfied that legislation cannot do anything for the immediate relief of labor. In fact it cannot give immediate relief at any time and certainly not at this time. Measures for the relief of labor take effect slowly that what we do here this term may be years in showing what it amounts to. I have a kind of an idea that poverty, so far as it is not the result of profligate, improvident and the like, is due to a certain failure in distribution which is not yet well understood—not at all understood, in fact."

"I tried to say something like that in my remarks, but it is hard to get it into such shape that it is clear to those who hear it and read it. The amount of it, though, is about like this: For 60 years now we have been improving the machinery of production which is now making possible and giving opportunity of getting the products generally distributed among the people. Is not each better than it was the year before? American laborers have had such great natural advantages that they have made a good deal of the gain in production, but now that the country is getting full of laborers and natural opportunities are few, it looks to me very much as if we never have some radical change to keep them from falling into the same condition as in the old countries. I haven't got it into shape, but there must be some better way of distributing the products of labor among the laborers."

The Machine and Labor.
We have so far considered only two or three minor measures. As chairman of the subcommittee I have reported favorably on the bill to make Labor Day a national holiday, as it is now a holiday in 27 states. I would have preferred a later date than the first Monday in September, but as that is already established by the states it must stand. We also have a resolution authorizing our committee to make an inquiry on the effects of machinery upon the wages of labor, and that inquiry we shall make very thorough in all probability. If there is anything in the talk that machinery is now injuring labor, we want to know it, of course. But in a general way it ought to be known and considered that anything we do can have practically no effect upon the condition of labor now or in the near future. It takes a very long time to do such things, and very often the improvement comes about in a way that nobody had expected and lawmakers had not even thought of."

Under pressure of Mr. Somers of Wisconsin and others, investigation will probably be pushed in regard to the various rulings affecting the rights of laborers on railroads which are in the hands of receivers, especially the recentering of Judge Jenkins, the decision of Judge Ricks in the Ana Arbor case, and perhaps one or two others. All this, of course, as soon as the financial questions and the pressing appropriation bills can be got out of the way. Speaking of personal explanations to regard to silver, it is noticeable that all those who were formerly silver men and yet voted for the Wilson bill to repeal the Sherman act have finally got together and gave substantially the same reasons.

Good Minstrels.
One of these parts in these words: "We have been at war with circumstances and have been beaten out of sight. The world is against us, and it is folly for us to fight any longer." We stood up to silver till all the rest of the civilized world had gone over to it, and the lead took away for us to carry alone. We must have international agreement on no more silver." On this basis such men as General Grover of Ohio and Mr. Walker of Massachusetts proclaim themselves as good minstrels. The latter said to your correspondent: "There is no other country, civilized or uncivilized, that has put its finances into such a chaotic state as we have, and the reason of it is that it is now in which the survival of the fittest question. They recognize that it is a scientific question, to be settled by reasoning, no experience and not for the aftercoming hope and fears we dream and wishful of debauch and ruin or song of this nonsense about dethroning and crucifying science. Now, if they will put it on any kind of a sensible scientific basis, they will find us as good minstrels as the fittest."

In all this there is nothing that has not been said many times on the floors of congress and read by the people. Still it is worth noting that men of that class stick to their opinions, while a great many of the other class have practically come over to their views. It is also worth noting that all predictions on the Democratic side of the house that the Wilson bill would go through the Senate with a whirl are withdrawn. The summary of free talks with many members is that they have got over

their hurry; that the Senate can take all the time it wants; that at any rate it will do so and that there is no need of worrying, etc., and so on. They further add that all the predictions, or rather the confident statements, published in the large city papers have been either mere guesswork or cooked up for stock speculators, and that all which will be published within the next six weeks, or two months will be in the same category.

CLIPPINGS FOR THE CABINET.
Newspaper Scrapbooks Kept for Members of the Administration.

The keeping of scrapbooks is one of the most interesting employments among government officials of the present administration. As a rule, clippings of a highly complimentary nature are more apt to reach the cabinet offices than defamatory articles. The private secretary or other subordinate doesn't care, to give his chief a bad taste in the mouth by turning over to him articles calling him prince of scamps, and so the chief often dwells in gardens of blissful ignorance. The greatest enemies of the vanity of public officials are those persons who have been turned down by them or who are in the list of their political enemies. The average cabinet officer as well as the members of Congress can depend on these persons to send them a sufficient lot of literature devoted to propagating stories of their meanness. Companies that deal in clippings are resort to all sorts of artifice to get the stories about them by prominent men. These companies, for a trifling fee, furnish all articles appearing in the papers throughout the country containing references to their clients, and for one who wishes to be more comprehensive in his collection, and to save himself work it is the very best method. One of the greatest collections of clippings is made for the president. Mr. Montgomery, one of the clerks of the White house, has for several administrations prepared scrapbooks of the comments and news articles of the leading newspapers of the country. These hearings according to the subject. When President Cleveland was previously in the White house there were accumulated about thirty looks of clippings for him. When he again leaves, there will be as many more volumes ready for him to take along.

IN COUPLES AND SQUADS.

How Strangers Pour Into the National Capital From Everywhere.

The national capital is the Mecca of sight-seers and they flock in hundreds to the city at all times of the year. They come singly, in couples and squads of from a dozen to a hundred. They are from all sections of the country and represent all classes of society. The young newly married couple, the well-to-do farmer who has harvested his crops and is enjoying the fruits of his summer's labor, and excursionists from all parts of the country journey to Washington with the crowning of each congress. They take in the old historical houses, government buildings and monuments and visit the home of Washington and the Arlington cemetery. But by far the most interesting object to them is the capitol building. Here they devote the most of their time and attention and run at will through the rotunda, statue hall and into the galleries of the house and senate. Their chief delight, however, is to go upon the floor of the senate and sit in the seats that were once occupied by the illustrious Clay, Webster, Benton and other renowned orators long since numbered among the great majority, and to recline for a moment of bliss in the vice-president's chair. A majority of these visitors seem possessed with a mania for collecting souvenirs and are ever on the lookout for something to carry away as a memento. Not an object that is portable escapes their grasping hands; they clip tassels from the costly damask portieres; chip bits of marble from the walls and pillars; take knobs from doors, and one friend a short time ago had the audacity to cut a piece as large as the crown of a hat from the center of the \$1,000 Smyrna rug that covers the floor of the marble room of the senate.

EXPECTING THE DALTONS.

Express Companies and M. K. & T. Apprehensive of a Raid.

St. Louis, March 6.—A special to the Post Dispatch from Sedalia, Mo., says:

The American express and the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroad officials are much disturbed by news from the territory of the movements of the Dalton gang of outlaws.

The wind and sleet was followed by very vivid lightning and the severest rainstorm known for years.

SHALL CHURCHES UNITE?

A Movement Toward Bringing All the Sects Into One.

CLEVELAND, O., March 6.—The union of all Christian denominations is the object before the Episcopal denomination here.

A meeting was held last night and an organization effected. The society is known as the Church Unity society. An address was made by Bishop Leonard in advocacy of the union of denominations.

The means whereby such an object can be accomplished were discussed, and it was thought best to invite all other denominations to appoint committees and meet the committee appointed for the same purpose by the church Unity society.

TO ECLIPSE CHICAGO.

New York's Plan to Fisher in the 20th Century by a Woman's Fair.

New York, March 6.—Morris Hayes of this city, comes forward with a plan for the celebration of the beginning of the twentieth century of the Christian era, to be held in the city of New York during the year 1900.

His plan contemplates all the features of a world fair, and he believes if the right support is given him, New York will have an exposition in 1900 which will surpass anything of the kind that has yet been conceived.

Victory for Cripple Creek Miners.

CAVILLE, Colo., March 6.—The Gold King, Strong Granite and Washington miners have resumed operations on eight hour shifts. This is a substantial victory for the miners, and they are sanguine of compelling every mine in the camp to adopt the eight hour law. The Anna and Lee will commence work in a few days on the miners' terms.

Nicoll The Tailor, for spring suits.

Perfumed Sitters. 629 Kansas ave.

Disparaging His Own Efforts.

A man who died recently in Berlin, N. Y., at the age of 73, left a record which he began when he was 18 years old and continued for 55 years.

The book filled with methodical entries, shows that in these fifty-two years the man had smoked 628,715 cigars, of which he had received \$6,628 as presents, while for the remaining \$8,000 he had paid about \$10,000.

In the fifty-two years, according to his bookkeeper, he had drunk 28,508 glasses of beer and 36,000 glasses of spirits, for which he spent \$5,350.

The diary closes with these words: "I have tried all things; I have seen many; I have accomplished nothing."

Try Phillips' mineral water. It is considered the finest water for the stomach.

612 W. Elgin avenue. Try it.

Suits mended by the Peerless.

HATE OF JESUITS.

The Old Animosity Causes Their Expulsion

From the College at Hidalgo in Mexico.

MUST LEAVE AT ONCE.

Uprising Against Jesuits in All Parts Feared.

HIDALGO, March 6.—The expulsion of the Jesuits from Mexico is causing much serious thought among those having the welfare of the republic at heart. The first blow has been struck at Jesuitism by the expulsion of the Jesuits in the college of this city by Bishop Montes de Oca, and since the Jesuits are all out of power in Sonora, Potosi, and have been disbanded in Coahuila.

Bishop de Oca has as yet assigned no official reason for his action. Matters have been in an ambiguous state for months. Many efforts have been made to bring peace as far as in the divided ranks of Catholics, but have been unavailing. When the bishop made an announcement of his single decision of expulsion of the whole Jesuit fraternity every possible pressure was brought to bear, and every known subterfuge employed to prevent his carrying out of his judgment, but to no avail.

Just how the situation in the case will affect the Jesuits and their interests in the remainder of Mexico it is hard to say. It is freely predicted that it is the beginning of trouble, and that this is the first outbreak of a deeply seated and growing opposition to Jesuit domination which is felt in all parts of the republic.

It is thought the action of the bishop will be the signal for an uprising in many parts of the country against the Jesuits, and that if they are not expelled from the republic, they will at least be shorn of a large part of their power.

MARCH'S FIRST CYCLONE.

The Country Near Rich Hill, Missouri, is Devastated.

IRON HILL, Mo., March 6.—The tail end of a cyclone struck this city and vicinity last night. The worst of the storm was from five to ten miles south of here where monster trees were uprooted and fell to the ground and houses were moved from their foundation, and several dwellings overturned.

Two men driving towards Rich Hill were plucked up bodily, together with their horses and deposited in a ditch many feet away, but were unharmed. A number of small buildings were also partially unrooted, fences blown down, window glass shattered, porches destroyed and considerable minor damage done, though no one was killed or partially injured.

The wind and sleet was followed by very vivid lightning and the severest rainstorm known for years.

TOO MUCH MORPHINE.

A Young Woman Takes a Dose and Loses Consciousness on the Street.

MISS GRATRUD FAIRCHILD, who resides with her parents at 1710 Topeka avenue, took a dose of morphine last night by mistake, which came very nearly proving fatal to her. She is in company with Mrs. H. Campbell, who was at the Salvation Army meeting in the First Presbyterian church. She had a powder in her pocketbook, which she says Dr. Magee had given her about two weeks ago for neuralgia. She says that she just chance to take some of it in church, she does not know why.

He was discovered sitting near a pond. His left leg was mashed off between the hip and knee, and his left eye was torn from its socket.

He was conscious and said that he had slipped and fallen from the train, and a wheel had run over him. His suffering was intense, but he bore up bravely, and was taken to the Santa Fe hospital at Ottawa, where he received medical attention, but the injury, together with twelve hours of exposure to the rain during the night were too much, and he died at Ottawa yesterday. He was an unmarried man and lived in this city.

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When she and her companion left the church and had got to the corner of Eighth street and Kansas avenue, she became unconscious and fell to the ground. She was taken in the street car to the transfer station, a track was called and she was taken home. Dr. McGuire was called and said the powder was morphine. It was over an hour before he became conscious and she is still suffering a great deal from the effects of the dose this afternoon.

Borrow of Ointments For Catarrh That Contain Mercury.

As mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do far, far exceed any benefit they can possibly derive from them.

Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

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